

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is sold at the rate of one dollar per month for any period less than six months, or five dollars for six months, Sunday edition included. Free of postage. The HERALD is published at No. 112 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia. One dollar per year, free of postage. NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In order to insure attention to the HERALD, subscribers are requested to give their old as well as their new address. All business, news, letters or telegraphic dispatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD. Letters and packages should be properly sealed. Selected communications will not be returned.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—NO. 112 SOUTH SIXTH STREET. LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 40 FLEET STREET. PARIS OFFICE—40 AVENUE DE L'OPERA. American exhibitors at the International Exposition can have their letters, if postpaid, addressed to the care of our Paris office free of charge. NEW YORK OFFICE—NO. 7 STRADA PACA. Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XLIII.....NO. 65

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—HENRI. WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONKEY. UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—DIOGENES. BOOTH'S THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—HENRY V. NITEL'S GARDEN.—ON THE BRIDGE OF NOTRE DAME. STANDARD THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE. BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE EXILES. LYCEUM THEATRE.—GOLD MAD. PARK THEATRE.—OUR BACHELORS. NATIONAL THEATRE.—KATHLEEN MACTOBER. GERMAN THEATRE.—LOONEY. NEW YORK AQUARIUM.—BROOKLYN HORSES. FIFTH AVENUE HALL.—HALLER'S WORKERS. GILMORE'S GARDEN.—ATHLETIC PRIZE. BOWERY THEATRE.—VARIETY. TONY PASTORIS.—VARIETY. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. TIVOLI THEATRE.—VARIETY. EGYPTIAN HALL.—VARIETY. OLYMPIC THEATRE.—CHAMPION PRIZE FIGHTERS. THEATRE UNIQUE.—VARIETY. FAUDEVILLE THEATRE.—VARIETY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be fair and warm, followed by increasing cloudiness and light rain. To-morrow the cloudiness will increase, with strong winds from the southwest and occasional rains.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was active and decidedly strong. Gold opened at 101 1/2, and closed at 101 1/4. Government bonds were firm, States and railroad bonds strong. Money on call was easy at 4 1/2 per cent, closing at 4 1/2 per cent.

A SECOND CABLE has been successfully laid between Jamaica and Cuba.

THE MERCHANTS WANT the Aldermen to give the railroad companies increased terminal facilities.

A BUREAU OF FORESTRY is the latest proposed addition to the government machine at Washington.

THE REINTERMENT of the dead of the unfortunate Huron at Annapolis is commendable, but what is to be done for the living?

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE stand by the twenty per cent ad valorem duty in the book and periodical clause of the new Tariff bill.

TO AVERT the awful calamity of a bald-headed police a new style of headdress has been decided upon by the Brooklyn Commissioners.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN who fondly kissed a lady yesterday under the impression that she was a long lost aunt wasted his affection and a ten-dollar bill.

THE TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND GALLONS of wines, spirits and liquors that have passed through the custom houses since the first of the year do not look much like hard times.

POSTMASTER GENERAL KEY decides that Congressmen may legally become bondsmen for mail contractors, but if Senator Thurman's bill passes that sort of partnership will be broken up.

THE FORMATION of a rowing association among the New England colleges is again under consideration. Wesleyan University is earnest in the matter and three other colleges are said to be favorably inclined.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., has been swept by a terrible conflagration, causing the destruction of a large amount of property. Almost the whole of the business part of the town is in ruins, including the hotels, banks and printing offices.

THE CUTTING of a new street from Franklin square to City Hall Park, to open up the approaches to the Brooklyn Bridge, will remove many old houses which are associated with the early history of the city. The work of destruction began yesterday.

A WOMAN with a very singular history died yesterday in the Blackwell's Island Almshouse. She was one hundred and four years old, the widow of one of the Irish rebels of 1798, who fought at Oulart Hill. Her husband, mainly through her exertions, was pardoned as he was being led to execution, but was immediately afterward sabred at her side by the yeomanry whom he had fought.

CONGRESS.—Very little business of importance was done in either branch of Congress yesterday. In the Senate Mr. Beck made a long speech against taxation for the benefit of the sinking fund, in which he severely criticised the whole fiscal policy of the government. The Chinese indemnity fund, the Fortification bill and a bill providing for the appointment of temporary clerks in the departments occupied the attention of the House. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, made his old speech on the financial situation, which so wearied the House that it adjourned.

THE WEATHER.—The storm has now passed entirely into the Atlantic, followed by an area of high pressure which extends along the coast from New Brunswick to Florida. In the North-west the pressure has fallen very decidedly, and the area of low barometer is moving eastward from Manitoba toward Northern Canadian territory, attended by very strong winds and remarkably high temperature. The conditions are favorable for the development of a tornado in the regions south and west of Lake Michigan, probably between St. Louis, Keokuk, Louisville and Chicago. Clear or fair weather prevails in all the districts. There are indications of the movement of a disturbance in the Eastern Gulf. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be fair and warm, followed toward night by increasing cloudiness and possibly light rain. To-morrow the cloudiness will increase, with strong winds from the southwest and occasional rains.

The Silver Demagogues in Congress.

The reckless demagogues who have been practising upon the credulity of an ignorant class of voters in the West and South are not satisfied with the passage of the Silver bill. Mr. Cockrell has introduced in the Senate, and Mr. Springer is watching for an opportunity to introduce in the House, a bill for converting silver into money without awaiting the slow process of coining. By the bill which has become a law any holder of actual coin may deposit it with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer and receive therefor a certificate which may be paid for customs, internal taxes, and all other dues to the government on the same footing as the coin which the certificate represents. There can be no reasonable objection to this provision of the new law. The certificate represents actual coin in the possession of the government, and it saves the inconvenience of counting and handling large sums of silver money. But the silver demagogues are not satisfied with anything so moderate and reasonable. They insist that silver bullion shall be put on the footing of money before it is coined, and that all the unmanufactured silver in the country shall at once be made a legal tender for all sums due to the government. Unless this absurd measure is adopted they are afraid they will not succeed in cheating the government and the public out of the eight per cent difference between silver coin and silver bullion.

They argue, and argue correctly, that unless this is done the gold dollar and the silver dollar will not be treated alike. But why should they be treated alike when one is worth only ninety-two cents and the other is worth a hundred cents? Gold certificates are allowed to be issued on a deposit of bullion as well as on a deposit of coin, because the value of gold coin does not exceed the value of the gold bullion of which it is composed. But the value of silver bullion is so much less than the value of the same weight of silver coin that the government would be cheated out of eight per cent of its dues if certificates were authorized on deposits of uncoined silver. The consequence of issuing such certificates would be to circumvent and defeat the Senate amendment giving the profit of coining silver to the government and to convert all the silver bullion in the country and all which could be imported from abroad into money without awaiting the slow operations of the Mint. The eagerness of the silver demagogues to pass such a supplementary bill attests their dissatisfaction with what they have already achieved. They look upon themselves rather as a beaten party than as a successful party if they are compelled to accept the amended Bland bill as a "finality."

It is well known that the foremost of the silver demagogues set no value on the new law except as a base for further legislation. When the bill passed the Senate without rejection of the amendments Mr. Ewing, the Samson of the silver demagogues, was on a visit to Ohio, and the telegraph brought his indignant comments. He regarded the bill as "utterly worthless" if the House consented to the amendments. Before he returned to Washington the pronounced and strenuous silver men of the House, who had organized themselves into an association which they called "The Silver Union," held a caucus in a spirit of active hostility to the Senate amendments. But when the subject came up in the House they concluded that discretion is the better part of valor, and allowed the amendments to be accepted. Their final plan was to allow the amended Silver bill to pass and afterward to nullify the amendments by further legislation. The principal amendments had passed the Senate by so large a majority that there was no reasonable prospect that the Senate would recede, and if this bill had been stranded on a difference between the two houses there would have been an end of all silver legislation during this session. The silver demagogues therefore consented to have the amended Bland bill pass, hoping to utilize this partial success by supplementary legislation for nullifying the amendments. The amendment restricting the monthly amount of silver to be coined and giving the profits of coining to the government would be completely nullified by the project of Messrs. Cockrell and Springer for the issue of silver certificates on deposits of bullion, which would put coined and uncoined silver on practically the same basis and enable the holders of silver bullion to use it as money.

Some of the most prominent of the silver champions have disclosed their wish and intention to go very far beyond any possible silver bill. Among these is General Butler, who is more bold and less discreet than most of those who share his views. General Butler does not believe in silver money at all, nor in any kind of metallic money at all. He has favored the Silver bill merely as a means of breaking down the adherence of the government to the gold standard. What he wants and what the Western inflationists really want is an unlimited expansion of the paper currency. Butler boldly avowed it and the other silver zealots virtually confess it by their intention to pass a bill for expanding the currency by the issue of silver certificates on deposits of silver bullion, the same legal tender qualities as silver coin. The effect of such a law would be an enormous inflation of the paper money of the country, certificates receivable by equal to current money for most ordinary purposes. The success of the silver men in passing the amended Bland bill over the President's veto encourages them to hope that they can carry their supplementary measures for an enormous inflation of the currency. Nothing will satisfy these demagogues short of a depreciation in the value of money, which will enable debtors to discharge their obligations by paying a fraction of what they owe.

We are confident that they cannot push legislation to this ruinous extreme. It is possible that they may secure a majority of both houses of Congress for certificates on silver bullion, which would nullify the Senate amendments of the Bland bill, but

they cannot secure the two-thirds majority requisite for the passage of such a measure over the veto. Whatever their majority may be in the House they cannot control the Senate for such a measure. The same reasons which induced the Senate, by a large majority, to engraft on the Bland bill the amendments which are so disastrous to the silver lunatics will cause the Senate to reject a bill which would virtually repeal the most important of the amendments. The fact that the silver demagogues of the House dared not reject those amendments, lest the Silver bill should utterly fail, proves that they can have no reasonable expectation of getting the amendments set aside by supplementary legislation. Since the Senate would have adhered to its amendments if the House had not concurred in them it is altogether unlikely that it will consent to see them repealed or nullified. The supplementary bills are mere efforts of Western demagogues to recommend themselves to their constituents in view of the fall elections, in which a new Congress is to be chosen. Even if they could pass the Senate, which is improbable, they assuredly could not pass it by such a majority as would render the veto inoperative. We are confident that the silver demagogues went to the length of their tether in passing the amended Bland bill over the President's negative, and that the business of the country has nothing further to fear from unwise legislation. If the Silver bill is judiciously administered by the Secretary of the Treasury it can produce no great mischief within the ensuing year or two beyond arresting the sale of the four per cent bonds. We hope that the business community will try to make the best of the situation.

An Egyptian Obelisk in Court.

There is something very painful about the statement that the people who undertook the bringing to London of Cleopatra's Needle should set down its value as \$1,250, or what it would be worth if broken up to make doorsteps for cockneys. The bluff and honest sailors who rescued the abandoned caisson and towed it to Ferrol were not guilty of any such irreverence. They knew barely enough of Egyptian history to surmise that obelisks which they were told had stood for three thousand years in the land of Sesostris were not to be met every day floating about in the Bay of Biscay. To their simple minds the hieroglyphics which will be so instructive to the thoughtful artisans of Whitechapel and the dapper clerks from Pimlico did not convey any more meaning than if they had been chipped out by one of the Pharaohs while suffering from the effects of a liquid obtained by the distillation of the corn Joseph had saved by the time his poor relations came along. The sculptured birds and so forth were not to them the history of departed might, the records of a civilization at its height a thousand years before the Britons indulged in the luxury of clothes. The honest tars knew nothing of any Egyptian dynasty and would probably have put a meaning more obvious than correct upon the word if they heard it, but they regarded the caisson and its contents with respect and valued it accordingly. It became necessary for these simple toilers of the sea to institute what is called a salvage suit, which is the delicate judicial way by which such services as theirs are rewarded. To show their appreciation of the curious monolith they put an enormous price on it, when the shippers of the obelisk descended to the petty trick of saying that it was only so much old stone and the caisson so much old iron. We can hardly blame the honest sailors for demanding that it be sold at auction, since this is the infallible method by which they arrive at the value of a deceased brother's wardrobe, technically called his "dunnage." The scandal of an obelisk under a cockney auctioneer's hammer, of it's being "going, going—gone," of the mighty monument of an Egyptian King being "knocked down" to some antiquarian Toodles or some advertising tradesman of Fleet street, was imminent. Who will blame the honest sailors for this? Not one. No, the blame is upon the sordid shippers. Fortunately, Judge Sir Robert Phillimore stepped in yesterday with a decision fixing the value of ship and cargo at the respectable sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Well might he have exclaimed, in the words of Shakespeare:—

Oh that the stone which keeps the world in awe Should be 'old system' before the law.

Salaries and Sundries.

The Board of Education yesterday sent to the Assembly a report of salaries paid in that department. The total expenses of the Board are not given, it is said, and probably were not called for by the resolution of inquiry. This is to be regretted, as the expenditures outside the salaries are the more liable to abuse and the more in need of investigation. Too little is known of the details of these outlays, and the Board does not seem to be overanxious to supply information on the subject. Hence we can only refer to the estimates of the annual expenditures made by the Board for the tax levy to form any judgment of their character and amount. In the provisional estimate for the current year the Board demanded for fuel eighty thousand dollars. There appear to be about one hundred and twenty-two buildings to be heated by the Board. Putting the cost of the coal and wood delivered at \$3.50 per ton or load, which is a higher price than ought to be paid when so large an amount is purchased, and we have 22,857 tons of coal and loads of wood per year for the \$80,000. This would supply one hundred and twenty-five buildings with one hundred and eighty-three tons and loads each per year. We do not suppose it can be pretended that there is any such consumption, as such a claim would be an absurdity. How is the fuel money consumed? What prices are paid for coal and wood? These are the points that demand investigation. In the estimates over ninety-two thousand dollars was asked this year for "incidental" expenses after every conceivable expense had been provided for in separate appropriations. Now what "incidentals" are accidentally covered up under this exorbitant and unreasonable demand?

New Brooms and Old.

The old adage that a new broom sweeps clean is applied figuratively and appropriately to persons who are new in any trust—to the highest and lowest of public officials as well as to domestic "help." There are very few ladies at the head of a household who have not experienced how excellently the dinner is cooked by the new cook; how thoroughly the dust and cobwebs are expelled from their resting places on the tops of doors, mirrors and bureaus and in out-of-the-way corners by the new housemaid, and how patiently and lovingly the new nurse bears with the domineering temper of little Maud or submits her cap frills and collars to the desperate clutches of the baby. When we leave the domestic circle and rise to the sphere of public life we can command the testimony of the whole community as to the sweeping reform the new Governor or the new Mayor is always resolved to accomplish in the State or municipal government. It is, indeed, but yesterday, as it were, that a new President was to make our civil service a model of honesty and efficiency and to inaugurate the millennium of non-political office-holders. What becomes of the "clean sweeping" after the broom becomes a little worn is also a matter of notoriety.

The adage to which we have alluded might very well be supplemented by one illustrative of the spasmodic effort to sweep clean made by an old broom that is threatened with consignment to the dustbin. The apportionment of the one proverb is marked as that of the other. Every one knows that a "notice to quit" generally produces a surprising revival of the original efficiency of the broom and leads to a remarkable temporary amount of clean sweeping. The Police Department is just now threatened with a loss of the street cleaning patronage, which it ought never to have controlled, and straightway we behold a most astonishing activity among the old brooms of the bureau which have for months been rotting in idleness. The Police Commissioners, under the incitement of a "notice to quit," become suddenly aroused to the importance of "sweeping clean," and pass a string of high flown resolutions in favor of letting out the work of cleaning the streets and removing the refuse by contract, and of proceeding meanwhile to "thoroughly test" the "block" system, which they say "had to be discontinued when the snow came and before its usefulness could be determined." It appears singular that the present Police Board should have been in existence so long without sooner discovering that some "system" was needed by which the street cleaning could be properly done, and that although there has heretofore been no such system, although the bare experiment of a system "had to be discontinued when the snow came," just as much money has been expended by the Street Cleaning Bureau as if the work had been properly done. Certainly the people would be disinclined to trust any longer a Board that has shown itself incapable, unfaithful and extravagant, even if the public judgment did not condemn the union of the Police and Street Cleaning departments. The "old brooms" of the present bureau may make a spasmodic pretence or attempt at clean sweeping, but it would cease with the adjournment of the Legislature. They had better be thrown into the dustbin at once.

Imperial Compliments.

The Sultan congratulates the Czar on the anniversary of his accession to the throne and the Czar perceives in the coincidence of the simultaneous arrival of this pleasant message with the news of the signature of peace "a presage of good and lasting relations" between them. These exalted expressions of mutual esteem are signalled across a "bloody chasm" in which lie about a hundred and fifty thousand slaughtered soldiers—not to count the women and children whom the barbarous "defenders" of Islam sent to their graves in Bulgaria and Roumelia. But as a kind of telegraphic kiss of peace and pledge of good wishes they will be welcome to the world, despite the ghastly account they close. The poet who recounted the meeting of the lord of the nether world and the Archangel Michael when the soul of George III. was in dispute represented these great leaders of opposing causes as animated by a serene and genial demeanor toward one another:—

And therefore Michael and the other were A civil spite though they did not kiss; Yet still between him darkness and his brightness There passed a mutual glance of great politeness.

This is perhaps the type of all such courtesies of foes in exalted positions. But it is not impossible certainly that there may be in the presence of good relations between Turkey and Russia a substantial promise. The events of the war have changed the relations of the Sultan to the world and to his great neighbor more especially. He is in practical tutelage for a time, and he may grow to its consequences and may come to regard his neighbor as his natural ally and John Bull as an outsider who has come between and made trouble because he saw his own advantage in it.

A Venerable Patriot.

Bismarck is a statesman and a soldier. Wellington was a soldier and a statesman. Ancient and modern history abound in instances of great men who, like Julius Caesar, Marlborough, Washington, Jackson and Grant, have been heroes on the field and sages in the council chamber. But Thurlow Weed has been so long known as a leader of civil forces, a political strategist, a creator and manager of great political campaigns, that we seldom think of him as a military hero or recall to mind the fact that he has borne arms in the service of his country, marched to the sound of the bugle and the drum and smelled the powder burnt in the enemy's guns. Only when we find the name of Thurlow Weed in the honorable list of the nation's pensioned heroes does the memory flash upon us that the now bent but still active form once stood firmly in the ranks of the American army; that the yet bright eyes once looked defiantly in the faces of the British troops; that the hand which has made and unmade so many public men and contributed so much to the political literature of the country once

pointed the musket and wielded the sabre on the field of battle. It is many, many years since Thurlow Weed the soldier, who yesterday drew his pension from the United States government, stood erect at muster roll in the ranks of the nation's defenders. But the upright and honorable record of Thurlow Weed the civilian, through a long and useful career, is a guarantee that Thurlow Weed the soldier performed his part faithfully and well.

Pope and King.

If it is true that the official notification of the accession of Pope Leo XIII. was addressed to Humbert I. as King of Sardinia instead of King of Italy there is not much hope in the immediate future of any change in the relations between the Holy See and the Italian Kingdom. The Italian Premier recently stated that the law of the "Papal guarantees" had a constitutional character, which meant that it was not liable to any hasty revision. The Italian Court and Cabinet are treating the Papacy with as much consideration as possible, and it has several times of late been manifest that they have been willing to go half way in any steps that would lead to easy relations between the parties. The root of the trouble is the old Papal theory that the Pope should not be the subject of any king, since perfect freedom of action is impossible if he is. But as the great States nowadays are swallowing up the small it would be difficult to find any spot in Europe that would be secure from the devices of a powerful neighbor. Hence a little space to rule over becomes merely a place to carry out the behests of others. If His Holiness looked at the subject in this light he would quickly argue that an understanding with the King of Italy would be preferable to a pseudo independence in a petty State.

Postal Savings Banks.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency agreed yesterday to report a Postal Savings Bank bill, in conformity with the recommendations of the Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Treasury. The bill will authorize the reception of money on deposit at the post offices in sums not less than twenty-five cents. The deposits remain without interest until they reach the amount of ten dollars, when they may be converted into "postal savings bonds" in denominations of ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred dollars, which bear interest at the rate of three and sixty-five one-hundredths per cent per annum. These postal bonds may in any portion thereof by changing these postal bonds or the entire amount of their deposits by giving five days' notice. This system gives the depositor quite as much facility as is afforded by a savings bank, with much greater security. It may require some little time to accustom the people to the use of the postal banks, but there can be little doubt that in the end they will prove a great success and be a boon to the laboring classes who are prudent enough to lay by a little out of their earnings. When their convenience and safety are fully established and command the public confidence the postal banks will have a tendency to encourage frugal habits among the people and to induce them to make provision for old age or for their families. They will also prevent the widespread suffering too often occasioned by the failure of private banks. The bill is a step in the right direction.

Changing the Code.

The additions to the new Code which have passed the Legislature should be examined very carefully by the Governor before he gives them his approval. There is a very strong opposition to the alterations made by the commission which was appointed on the recommendation of Governor Hoffman to "revise, simplify, arrange and consolidate all the statutes of the State," but which, in the opinion of many of the leading members of the Bar, has entirely exceeded the object for which it was created. It is maintained that the Code of Procedure which was in force from 1848 to 1877 fulfilled all the requirements of the legislator, and was of such excellence as to be adopted as the model for the codes of at least one-half of our States and for the courts of England. The changes that have been made by the thirteen chapters of the new Code already adopted are alleged to have brought difficulty, confusion, annoyance and expense to suitors, lawyers and judges. The nine chapters now to be added are not only regarded by many lawyers as objectionable, but the repeal of the thirteen already enacted has been asked. The Governor, under these circumstances, would do well to consult such eminent lawyers and jurists as Messrs. Charles O'Connor, Choate, Beach, Fullerton, Judges Talcott, Selden, Comstock, Parker and Hand before he approves the new chapters. This is the more desirable as the commission is an expensive one, with a work of uncertain limitation before it.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

McKee Rankin is in Buffalo. General Howard is in Philadelphia. Rev. Henry M. Field, of the Evangelist, is at Buffalo. At the Union election the ladies served coffee at the polls. A reader wishes to know whether Paeblanco was raised in the east. Bishop Haven will preside at the Northern New York Conference, April 10. Miss Annie Louise Carey will appear at the Bowdoin College Commencement. The Illinois Congressmen are not happy. He wants to Springer new college law on us. Secretary Evans arrived in the city last evening from Washington, and is at the Brevoort House. Mr. Samuel L. Clemens ("Mark Twain") and family start for Germany, April 11, and will remain about one or two years. Congressman Cox has won his little point. His words about the "grand" have gone into the Record. Cox knew the rules better than some of his enemies. Some boys in Northern New York anchored a decoy duck on the lake. The amateur sportsman of the neighborhood shot at it a long time before they discovered the hoax. An English critic says that to a man of culture it seems a sin and shame that the average writer for the press, often so clever, intelligent and capable, reads but little further back than Dickens. A Mrs. Lincoln, of Boston, keeps a pet African lion

and a lioness, each weighing over two hundred pounds and roaming the house with freedom. The lioness occupies the same bed with the lady. A Holokuk man loaded his gun on Sunday to shoot at a crow. For wadding he put in a piece of paper containing one of Mr. Evans' sentences. He pulled the trigger and the gun was just four hours and a half shooting the crow. But it killed him.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHICKERING HALL.—MISS MATHILDE PHILLIPS CONCERT. Chickering Hall has rarely been filled with a more critical or appreciative audience than that which assembled last evening to enjoy the artistic treat afforded by the performances of Miss Mathilde and her sister, Adelaide Phillips. Miss Mary Moss, Miss Jeanette Voght, Miss Maud Morgan, Harpist; Mr. H. R. Homey, tenor, and Mr. W. W. Morgan, the well known organist. The music was admirably chosen and equally well executed. One of the evening's pleasures of the evening, however, was that given by Miss Adelaide Phillips, who, after reading a melody by Schumann, with exquisite taste, "The Old Rose Bush." Her singing was, however, somewhat marred in the pronunciation of all words that have an "r" in them. Her voice upon this latter being so perceptible as to be a fault. Mr. Homey was in excellent voice, and Miss Jeanette Voght, the pianist, and Miss Maud Morgan, the harpist, were also very creditable. The influence of art, however, both played well and were warmly applauded. The pleasure that an intelligent American audience always derives from the rendition of old familiar melodies by competent artists is not often exhibited to such a degree as it was last night. The public cannot have too much of them in the right way and place.

STEINWAY HALL CONCERT.

A musical and literary entertainment was given last evening at Steinway Hall for the benefit of the society of the "Sisters of the Stranger," connected with the church of the Rev. Dr. Doane, and the audience that attended nearly filled the auditorium. The artists were admirably selected, and the programme comprised a variety of popular music and recitations that called for frequent applause. Mr. A. H. Birch, the tenor, was especially happy in his efforts, and was warmly welcomed by Miss Emanuel, Miss Horie, a fine symphony quartet, Mr. James Kennedy, Mr. Westman, Miss Carroll and others. The new songs which were heard in the entertainment were given in one of the most deserving in the city, and in its own quiet, unassuming way does a vast amount of good among the poor.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

The Lindgars are playing at the Opera House, Toronto. The authorities of Providence refuse to grant a license for the Count Joannes. The fourth and last of Mr. Jerome Hopkins' piano lecture concerts takes place this afternoon at Steinway Hall. Messrs. Henry R. Abbey, W. H. Crane, J. C. Williamson, H. G. French, W. F. Florence and their families go to Europe in June. A telegram from New Orleans says that on the occasion of Miss Rose Eyring's first appearance in that city on Tuesday night, she sang \$2,000 worth. Miss Tinsley, who has been singing with success in the Canadian cities, and this week appears in Rochester, Syracuse, Auburn and Ithaca. Thence she goes to Cleveland and Detroit. At the request of a clergyman "Angels Ever Bright and Fair" will be substituted for the hymn "Nearer, My God, to Thee," which is sung during the apotheosis of Eva in the last act of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which is now being performed at Booth's Theatre. Mr. Rowe's adaptation of "The Exiles" is drawing crowded houses at the Broadway Theatre, and the play is likely to be a popular attraction for some time to come. It is already announced that there is "standing room only." The performance is running more smoothly than on the first night, and several improvements have been made. Mr. John R. Clarke will appear on Saturday evening next at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, as Wellington, in "Woodstock." His engagement is limited to only a few nights, as he will shortly return to London. Miss Marie E. Booth, a niece of Edwin Booth and a granddaughter of the first great actor of that name, will make her New York debut with Mr. Clarke. As Madame Pappenheim is compelled by a prior engagement to sing in oratorio at the Boston Music Hall to night, the role of Adriano in "Rienzi" will be sustained by Miss Hesse, a prima donna who has recently arrived from Mexico, and of whom report speaks in flattering terms. Madame Pappenheim will return to Brooklyn on the presentation of the opera in Brooklyn in the evening.

The fifth public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society takes place on Friday afternoon at the Academy of Music. The programme is as follows: Overture, Scherzo, and Finale, by Schumann; concert, No. 3, C minor op. 37, Beethoven; allegro con brío, largo, rondo: cadenza, by Moschies, Mr. Richard Hoffman; "Die Lorelei," Lutz, Miss Mathilde Wilde; symphony No. 3, op. 153, "Ein Walde" ("In the Forest"), Raff. First part, day time—impressions and sensations. Second part, twilight—a reverie; 3, dance of the wood nymphs. Third part, night—the quiet murmur of night in the forest; arrival and departure of the Wild Huntman, with Dame Holle and Wotan; break of day.

OBITUARY.

WESLEY SMITH. Mr. Wesley Smith died at his residence, No. 54 St. Mark's place, yesterday morning, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He was for many years one of the most prominent members of the timber and shipbuilding trade in this city, and was well known among yachtmen. He was elected a member of the New York Yacht Club in 1855. His father, Mr. William Smith, was one of the pioneers of the timber trade in this city and owned large yards in the Thirteenth ward, where Wesley Smith was born, in Broome street, on June 29, 1823. He was educated at the Military School at Sing Sing, but at an early age entered the business of his father. He was married to Miss Elvira Wood, whose family has since resided in 1850 the subject of the present sketch was elected Assistant Engineer of the New York Yacht Club in 1851; he was then chosen Alderman and held office during 1852 and 1853. He visited Russia during the Crimean war, and in conjunction with members of other New York firms negotiated for the construction of a number of frigates for the Russian service, the speedy termination of the war, however, prevented the completion of the contract. In 1856 he retired from active business, retaining only a sort of passive connection with some banking establishment. He was for several years subject to attacks of gout, and his death was caused by a complication of this with other diseases. He was confined to his room by his illness for several weeks previous to his death. He leaves a wife and two daughters. Mr. Smith was a member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church for over eighteen years. Funeral services will be conducted at his late residence on to-morrow evening, at five o'clock, by Dr. Tiffany, and his remains will be taken to his family vault in Greenwood Cemetery on the following morning.

JOAQUIN G. ANGRICA.

The death of this Cuban patriot, just on the conclusion of the peace negotiations, created a profound sensation among his countrymen yesterday. He died at the age of over eighty-seven years, quietly and seemingly without a single physical pain. His late residence was at No. 33 West Twenty-eighth street. Under Ninth avenue, Señor Angrica was born in Havana in the year 1790 and lived on the island for many years. He was of humble origin and developed his property by that of his own industry. In 1856 he came to this country, being satisfied, even at that early history of the Spanish colony, that there would be trouble in Cuba, and he was "Queen of the Islands" for some time. In managing his large estate Señor Angrica would voyage backward and forward from time to time between Cuba and this country, but he never returned to his native land. He was here when he attended to his business in foreign exchange, which, it is supposed, redounded largely to his benefit, as his sugar estates formed a large portion of his revenue. Although making his home here and becoming an American citizen as far back as 1853 his heart had always been with Cuba, and as the material interests in the island were so heavy he suffered in consequence. As a part of the story of this gentleman's life it is asserted that the Spanish government paid him upward of \$25,000 for damages to his embargoed Cuban property, mostly situated in the district of Colon. When the Cuban rebellion broke out he only son, Joseph Angrica, was imprisoned in Cuba, and when released came to this country and joined his father in various commercial enterprises. He will be buried in the cemetery of St. Paul's, where the family have a vault.

JOHN W. LEEDS.

John W. Leeds, of Stamford, Conn., died on Sunday last aged eighty years, at the residence of his son-in-law, A. B. Kene, No. 12 East Fifty-sixth street. He was a member of the Stamford branch of the National Bank, and was one of the organizers in 1834 of the bank. He was well known in business circles both in this and several of the larger cities of the Union.

MOSES LOWELL.

Moses Lowell died at Saco, Me., last Monday night. He was formerly Mayor of that place, and at the time of his death was Collector of the Port.